Thirty-Third Congress-First Session

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1854

SENATE.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

The PRESIDENT pro tem. laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting a communication from the chief engineer, with reports containing information in regard to the works of defence in progress at Fort Point and Alcatrazas island, in California, which were not forwarded in time to accompany the annual report of that officer; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. SEWARD, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. also laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 14th inst., a copy of Lieut. Williamson's report of his surveys for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable route for a railway to the Pacific ocean, dated January 12, 1854; which was read; and, on motion by Mr. SEWARD, it was ordered to be laid on the table and printed for the use of the Senate.

Subsequently, Mr. GWIN rose and said: I observe, Mr. President, that a communication from the War Department was presented a few moments ago, transmitting a copy of Lieut. Williamson's report of his surveys to ascertain the most practicable route for a railway to the Pacific; and it was ordered to be printed. The chairman of the Committee on Printing suggests that it is probably better that all these reports should be printed together; and I move, therefore, to reconsider the vote by which it was ordered to be printed, and that it be referred to the select committee on the subject of a national railroad.

The question being taken on the motion to reconsider the vote ordering the document to be printed, it was agreed to.

The question being taken on the motion to refer it

question was then stated on the motion to refer it

The question was then stated on the motion to react to the select committee.

Mr. GWIN. I have got another word to say upon this subject before the vote is taken. My remarks, as reported in the "Union" a few days ago, upon the resolution presented by my colleague calling for this report, were capable of the interpretation that I had drawn up the resolution after consultation with the Secretary of War. I wish to state that I had no consultation in the world with any one. I draw up the resolution which my colleague presented because I wanted to see this report, and I wanted to give the select committee upon this subject an opportunity to examine it. That was the only motive that I had in presenting the resolution.

e question being then taken, the motion of reference

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. presented to the Senate the credentials of Hon. James A. Prance, elected a senator of the United States by the legislature of the State of Maryland for the term of six years from and after the 4th day of March, 1855; which were read, and placed upon the files of the Senate.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. SEWARD presented a resolution passed at a convention of tobacconists, held at Albany, New York, praying that a specific duty of forty cents per pound may be imposed on all cigars of foreign manufacture imported into this country; which was referred to the Committee

on Finance.

Mr. S. also presented a memorial of citizens of Albany. Mr. S. also presented a memorial of citizens of Albany, New York, praying Congress to enact such laws and adopt such measures as in their judgment shall be best fitted to secure the influence of our national government in behalf of the principles of religious freedom, and es-pecially for the protection of American citizens in the en-joyment of the rights of conscience and of religious wor-ship, as well as of the right to bury their dead in such way and with such rices as may seem to them most appro-priate, when residing or travelling in foreign lands; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions.

Mr. S. also presented a petition of citizens of New York, and a petition of, female residents of Brooklyn, New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; which were ordered to lie on the

York, and a petition of female residents of Brooklyn, New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. S. also presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Utica, New York, held at Mechanics' Hall, in that place, in opposition to the passage of the Nebraska bill in its present form; and a petition of citizens of Washington county, New York, praying the complete separation of the national government from the subject of slavery; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. S. also presented a petition of citizens of Washington county, New York, remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and praying the repeal of the fugitive-slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; which was ordered to lie on the table.

the table.

Mr. ALLEN presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, held in the Beneficent Congregational Church in that place, protesting against the passage of the Nebraska bill; which were codered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLEN presented the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, held in the Beneficent Congregational Church in that place, protesting against the passage of the Nebraska bill; which were ordered to he on the table.

Mr. A also presented a resolution of the legislature of Rhode Island, in favor of the enactment of a law to place the draughted regiment of that State in the war of 1812 upon the same footing, in respect to pay and bounties, as the other State troops; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CLAY presented a memorial of the legislature of Alabama, praying an appropriation for improving Mobile lay; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROWN presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Mississippi, in favor of the donation of public lands to that State to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Louis, Missouri, yia the Iron Mountain, to Helena, and thence, via Lexington, Mississippi, to New Orleans; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. B. also presented a memorial of the legislature of Mississippi, in favor of a grant of land to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and New York railroat; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WADE presented a pelition of citizens of High-Mr. J. also submitted the following resolution; which Mr. WADE presented a pelition of citizens of High-

IN CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES. eral endowment of a system of In one in each State in the Union, to

one in each State in the Union, to co-operate with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers; which were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of Burgess B. Long, praying the establishment of a commission to examine claims against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

the Committee on Finance.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of citizens of Chicago, Illinois, praying a donation of a lot of ground in that city to the Western Seamen's Friend Society for the erection of a chapel, marine school, and sailors' reading-room; which was referred to the Committee on Com-

room; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented a petition of the Exeter quarterly meeting of Free-will Baptists, in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the passage of any act by Congress that will admit slavery into any territory from which it is excluded by the Missouri Compromise; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of Sarah Larrabee, former widow of Barstow Newell, a soldier in the war of 1812, praying a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SHIELDS presented the memorial of officers of the fifth regiment of infantry, stationed at Fort McIntosh, in Texas, making certain suggestions in relation to the condition of the enlisted men of the army, with a view of improving their condition and increasing the officers of the army; which was ordered to lie on the table.

to the condition of the enlisted men of the army, with a view of improving their condition and increasing the officers of the army; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of W. F. Finch, of Jonesboro', Illinois, asking for a donation of land or money to enable him to establish at Cairo, Illinois, a manufactory of locomotives, and offering to carry the mails from Cairo to New Orleans; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. S. also presented the petition of the Great Northwestern Railroad Company, praying the right of way and a portion of the public lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Tete des Morts, on the Mississippi river, to the Great Southern Bend of the St. Peters, on Minnesots river; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PEARCE presented the petition of David R. Whiteley, one of the captors of the British brig Caledonia, daring the last war with Great Britain, praying remneration for his services; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. P. also presented a petition, numerously signed by residents of the city of Baltumere, remonstrating against the passage of the homestead bill in its present form; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. JOHNSON presented a petition of citizens of Desha county, Arkansas, praying the establishment of a postroute from Napoleon, in Arkansas, via John H. Freeman's, on Amos Bayou, and David Wiers, on Dry Bayou, and Gerry William's, on Bayou, Bartholomew, to Wileyville, in said State; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. ADAMS presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Mississippi, declaring that the bill organizing a territorial government for Nebraska and Kansas is in accordance with the principles of the constitution of the United States, and in their opinion just and proper, and instructing the senators and requesting the representatives from that State in Congress to support that bill by all honorable means; which wa

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

med by subsequent acts, praying to be allowed pensions from March 4, 1841, to March 4, 1842, during which time they were omitted; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. EYANS presented the memorial of Francis Smith, praying an increase of his pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FITZPATRICK presented a memorial of the legislature of Alabama, recommending the remuneration of Dr. James Rumph for his services as surgeon to a company of United States volunteers; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. GWIN presented the petition of John Brown, praying remuneration for losses sustained during the late war with Mexico, in California; which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHIELDS presented the petition of the judge and the associate judges of the county court of Shelby county, Illinois, in relation to the establishment of industrial universities in the Sintes; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Sa los presented resolutions of the general assembly of the State of Illinois, instructing the senators and requesting the representatives of that State in Congress to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law donating to each State in the Union an amount of public lands, not less in value than \$500,000, for the lib-very library in the House, and some copies were sent here. I would like to know if it is the practice of the Senate to rely upon the House, and some copies were sent here. I would like to know if it is the practice of the Senate to rely upon the House for their printed to the Senate to rely upon the House for their printed to the Senate to rely upon the House for their printed to the Senate to rely upon the House for their printed to the Senate to rely upon the House for their printed to the Senate to rely upon the House for their printed to the Senate to rely upon the House for their printed to the Senate to rely upon the House for their printed to the Senate to rely u

The PRESIDENT. The bill has been printed by or-

Mr. WALKER. Well, sir, as this bill was the special Mr. WALKER. Well, sir, as this bill was the special order, with the permission of the senator from Virginia, and with a view to get at his motion more easily, I would ike to move that this bill be taken up and postponed till ownorrow, and made the order for one o'clock.

The PRENIDENT. The bill being the special order or to-day, it comes up to-morrow, as a matter of course, and will then be the special order.

Mr. WALKER. That is all I wish to accomplish.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of ex-

Mr. WALKER. That is all I wish to accomplish The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of cutive business; and, after some time spent therein, loors were reopened, and The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1854.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 12 o'clock, m. Prayer by the chaplain of the Senate. The journal of yesterday was read and approved

Prayer by the chaplain of Prayer by the chaplain of Prayer by the chaplain of Prayer by the journal of yesterday was read and approximately a transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a tabular statement exhibiting the area of each State and Territory expressed in square miles; the extent of public domain now remaining in each State and Territory expressed in acres, and the extent of public domain alterated by the government of the public domain alterated by the government of the state of public domain alterated by the government of the state of public domain alterated by the government of the state and Territory expressed in acres, and the extent of public domain alterated by the government of the state of public domain alterated by the government of the state and Territory distinguish

Also, a communication from the Treasury Department, transmitting an estimate of the cost of a breakwater for the protection of the custom-house site at Point Isabel, Texas, and also a copy of a letter received from Stephen Powers, esq., collector at that port, in regard to the necessity of such a structure: referred to the Committee on Comperce.

Mr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing 100,090 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents on agriculture for the use of the House, and 10,000 copies for the use of the Patent Office; which was agreed to.

Several resolutions from State legislatures were presented, but disposed of without being read to the House.

Mr. BRECKENRIDGE wished to redeem his promise in relation to the bill be had reported from the Committee of Ways and Means—that he would take the sense of the House in relation to it. He therefore moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceed to the consideration of the bill granting appropriations for the completion of certain custom-houses and marine hospitals.

propriations for the completion of certain custom-hand marine hospitals.

[Cries of "Oh, no; regular order of business."]

The House refused to go into committee.

On motion of Mr. HAVEN,

The SPEAKER proceeded to call on the committee.

APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC LANDS APPROPRIATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Public Lands, made numerous reports, among which was a bill granting to the State of Alabama and other States having public land therein unsold and unappropriated for twenty years, the right to sell the same for educational and internal-improvement purposes: referred to the Committee of the Wffole on the state of the Union.

Also, a bill amendatory of the bounty-land acts of September, 1850, and of 1852, intended to secure more effectually the rights of widows and minor heirs of deceased soldiers.

soldiers.

Mr. C. explained the provisions of the bill; and On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. WARREN reported from the same committee a bill to provide for the compensation of public land officers for the performance of certain duties now required of them by law: referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Also, a bill granting to settlers on land appropriated to railroad companies the pre-emption right at the minimum price of S1 25 per acre.

ailroad companies the pre-emption read of \$1 25 per acre.

After some debate, and pending the question on the third reading of the bill.

Mr. LETCHER moved that the bill do lie upon the Mr. LETCHER moved that the present the constitution was taken—year 43, nays

able; on which the question was taken—yeas 43, nays

Pending the question on the passage of the bill, the morning hour expired.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS BILL.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to reach, as soon as possible, the bill on the calendar, which he some time ago reported from the Committee on Territories, for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas.

Mr. BOCOCK inquired whether, if they went into committee, they could take up the Nebraska bill without laying aside other bills referred to that committee, including the bill for the construction of six steam frigates?

The SPEAKER replied that, according to the rules of the House, it is not competent to move to take up a bill upon the calendar in Committee of the Whole at all, except general appropriation bills, which always had precedence. To reach any other bill, those preceding it on the calendar must be acted on first.

Mr. CUTTING asked leave to make a suggestion before the vote was taken: objected to.

The question on going into committee for the purpose indicated above was then taken by the following vote: years \$4, nays 108.

On motion of Mr. CUTTING, the House proceeded to

yeas \$4, mays 108
On motion of Mr. CUTTING, the House proceeded to the consideration of the business on the Speaker's table. Sundry Senate bills were then disposed of; and when the bill for organizing the Territories of Nebraska and

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priories had already discussed and matured the subject, a and, as far as respected any views of theirs, they could be offered to the Committee of the Whole with as much facility as by going the circuitous route of referring the bill to that committee, and then reporting it to the House, where it would take precisely the same position on the Speaker's table as it occapied at the present time.

Mr. C. proceeded to explain that he desired it to be distinctly understood that he approved of the great principle profationing every people to frame for themselves the laws by which they were to be governed. He approved of the main features of the bill as far as he had been able to as certain them, but was strongly opposed to the amendment, which would prevent aliens from exercising the elective franchise. It was a privilege enjoyed by such persons in the organized Territories, and in the western as tates generally, and which those States and Territories had though proper to adopt; and he considered it a violation of the very principle of non-intervention which the friends of the bill had so loudly advocated. He understook to say that the people of the free States would make a the expulsion of that proving a size que non-before the bill could be passed. But who were they who were to detail the contest? Was it the people of the

bills; or do we usually reprint the House bills when they South, where they were all united, or was it not they of the North who had to go before the free States to justiff their votes in favor of the bill? If they were to stem the current of fanaticism, and show their reasons for supporting the bill, would they not have the opportunity to de so fully in the Committee of the Whole? It was a bill full of words and provisoe, which rendered it impossible for common men to understand, unless it were fully and lairly secused.

fairly liscussed.

He was also opposed to the proviso introduced by Senator Bandgar, abrogating all laws which existed in the Territory previous to its amegation, contending that the proviso bore on its very face the principle of interventions.

provise bore on its very face the principle of intervention.

The people of the North at present understood but little of the bill. He would venture to say that not one of the 3,500 clergymen who had petitioned against the bill had read it, and he believed that if the North could be induced to throw aside their fanaticism, they would see that the bill would be as much to their benefit as it could be to the South. It afforded, in his humble judgment, (when stripped of the obnoxious provisos to which he had referred,) the best means of restricting slavery, as it placed the question in the hands of the people. It was a bill eminently favorable to the North, and upon a full and fair judgment of it they would discover it to be so, and it was to afford the opportunity of forming such a judgment that desired it to go to the Committee of the Whole.

Whole.

Gentlemen had said they would never reach it in the Committee of the Whole. If there were a majority willing to lay aside the other bills on the calendar they could take up the bill when they pleased; and, if there was not such a majority, there would be no hope of passing the bill. such a majority, there would be no hope of passing the bill.

Since the introduction of the bill, there had been a kind of civil insurrection in the North upon the identical question of slavery, and he desired, when they took up a subject which had enlisted the sympathies and feelings of men so deeply, that the House would avoid everything like the appearance of contrivance or parliamentary tractics. They did not belong to a case of this magnitude; they detracted from the character of the House, and gave rise to suspicions. They must have a full, frank, and manly discussion. They must bring the bill down in proper form; and gentlemen must consider for themselves whether the Badger proviso did or did not introduce the principle of intervention. The more he had thought about it, the more he had believed that it did.

Mr. RICHARDSON said he would agree to the proposition to commit the bill to the Committee of the Whole if the gentleman from New York would couple with it a special order specifying the time during which it was to be debated.

special order specifying the time during which it was to be debated.

Mr. CUTTING took the suggestion; but did not his friend from Illinois know that it required two-thirds of the House to make a special order, and if he adopted that as an amendment, then it would require two-thirds to pass his proposition? He could not, therefore, adopt that amendment.

to pass his proposition: The count not, that amendment.

Mr. RICHARDSON explained that he did not object to a full and fair discussion of the bill, and asked the gentleman from New York whether he would not have had a fair opportunity to do that if he and his freuds had voted for the proposition he had made previously to go into Committee of the Whole, in order to reach the bill of a similar character already on the calendar of the committee.

a similar character already on the calendar of the committee.

Mr. CUTTING would ask whether such a proceeding had ever been heard of as that of a bill of such widespread interest as the one before the House being allowed to lay upon the Speaker's table, instead of going at once into the Committee of the Whole upon it and discussing it. What need was there of such a departure from the customary forms of legislation?

Mr. RICHARDSON said the bill he had reported from the Committee on Territories, which was referred to the

the Committee on Territories, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, was substantially the same as

Committee of the Whole, was substantially the same as the one now on the table.

Mr. CUTTING said, whether it were or were not, every gentleman must judge for himself from what he has seen; and if it be the idea of the chairman of the Committee on Territories that the bill reported by that committee was substantially the same as that which had undergone repeated alteration in the Senate, there was a difference between himself and that gentleman upon the structure of those two bills; and when they come to vote on the final passage of the bill they would see who was, and who was not, in favor of the great principle of granting to the people of every organized community the right to frame the laws on their own statute-book. There should be, as far as he was concerned, nothing smothered up.

Mr. RICHARD SON hoped the gentleman did not mean to insinuate that he [Mr. R.] desired to smother anything up.

Mr. CUTTING explained that he did not apply the Mr. COTTING explained that he did not apply the remark to the gentleman from Illinois, or any other gentleman on the floor. He concluded his remarks by moving that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that it be printed; and upon that he demanded the previous question.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, asked the gentleman to with-

calendar of that committee?

The SPEAKER. Not without the unanimous consent

The SPEAKER. Not without the disconnittee of the House.

Mr. EWING moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; on which he demanded the yeas and nays; which, however, were not ordered.

Mr. PRESTON asked if it would be in order to move to adjourn the consideration of the subject until tomorrow at two o'clock.

The SPEAKER said the demand for the previous question must be disposed of first.

ion must be disposed of first.

Mr. CUTTING said he had been requested by many

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

A. O. P. NICHOLSON, EDITOR. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 22, 1864.

YEISER, C. M. L. WIREMAN, A. M. Receipts of either will be good.

Receipts of either will be good.

(G-Mr. HERRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, a sisted by C. F. LEWIS, JARES O. LEWIS, and SAKCEL D. LEWIS.

LEWIS from either of the above will be good.

vening. March 31st, instead of Friday evening next.

SENATE .- Mr. Pratt presented two memorials in favor of a uniform coinage between this country and Great

Several private bills were considered and passed The bill to regulate the pay and increase the efficier of the army of the United States, and for other purpose was taken up; and, after some discussion, its fu

consideration was postponed until to-morrow. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business; and, after some time spent therein, th ors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The Speaker laid fore the House a tabular statement of the extent and other particulars relative to the public domain; which was ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Murray, 100,000 copies of the Patent Office report on argiculture were ordered to be printed. After disposing of sundry reports from the Committee on Public Lands, the House pro ceeded to the business on the Speaker's table. The Sen ate bill for organizing Nebraska and Kansas was brough up. Mr. Richardson moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories. Mr. Cutting moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union: which motion was agreed to by a vote of 110 to 95. The motion to reconsider the vote was laid on the table by a

Franklin Pierce, the Friend of a Frugal Ad-Fraud.

great Gardiner fraud, the people were startled by the discovery of an extensive combination of sharpers, who had flourished for years by a system of unprecedented perjury and forgery under the pension laws. We saw first, the melancholy sequel of the first of these crimesthe sequel, at least, so far as the principal of a gang of respectable peculators was concerned ; and we were next called upon to witness the issue of the second outrage referred to. The two leading participants in the pension frauds, both men in high social position in Pennsyl vania, have "fled the country," leaving money enough to indemnify their sureties, who were held in large sums to produce them at trial. These two men are now wandering upon the earth, almost afraid to meet a human being, and pursued by the unsleeping furies of remorse. One of them has left behind him a lovely wife and children; the other is a member of one of the oldest families in the State, and bas for years been a most eloquent and popular leader of the opposition party. One of them, at the time of the detection of the fraud in which he became so mextricably involved, and upon the fruits of which he had lived so long unsuspected, was a judge on the bench; and we perceive that, by a unanimous vote of the legislature of Pennsylvania, a few days ago, the governor is called upon formally to remove him from office. What a lesson for the young

men of America! In both these cases, it is not doubted that the fate of the principals is only the beginning of the end. The Gardiner conspiracy is known to involve others in the wide sweep of its astounding details. It was a monstrou plot; and it stands out upon history as a warning to future times and future men, and at the same time as a poisonous blot upon our national escutcheon. There is, Mr. CUTTING said he had been requested by many gentlemen to withdraw his demand for the previous question; but as he wished to act fairly towards all, he must decline to do so, having declined when first asked by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. TAYLOR.]

The question on the demand for the previous question was then taken, and 113 seconded the demand.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, desired to know if it was not customary to refer Senate bills to their appropriate committee first. [Cries of "Oh, never mind that."]

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, renewed his question, and asked the unanimous consent of the House to allow at the place on the calendar of that reported from the Committee on Territories. [Cries of "No, no"] moreover, much reason to believe that this stupendous punity has induced men, heretolore respected and confided in, to sink themselves to the most criminal associ-

In regard to the frauds under the pension laws, they are not of recent origin. It has been heretofore difficult to punish the guilty, but the existence of spurious papers has frequently been the cause of carnest solicitude among honest legislators and conscientious officers. There is something about a fraud upon the peasion laws so revolting and so debasing, that we are almost led to doubt the existence of manly integrity and republican sincerity. when we read the shameless details of these attempts to mutilate statutes intended for the protection of the brave men whose valor has defended our flag, or of their pov-

erty-stricken widows or children. In the last annual message of President Pierce he referred to this subject in the following emphatic language: "Numerous and flagrant frauds upon the Pension Bu nnfortunately, in others guilty parties have escaped, not through the want of sufficient evidence to warrant a con-viction, but in consequence of the provisions of limitation in the existing laws.

ion relating to it is most desirable

Since this well-timed appeal the great fraud in Pennsylvania has been discovered. Let us hope that Congress will no longer delay in carrying out the whole some and judicious suggestions of the Executive.

We are enabled, from daily observation and exper officers of his administration-in ferreting out the authors past. of the repeated and various frauds upon the treasury, and in enforcing the rigid practices of economy, according to the example and the counsel of the fathers o the republic. One year has elapsed since Franklin Pierce was inaugurated President of the United States. In a single department of the government alone he has irely the loose and venal practices that had been al ninistration, and to initiate the rule of strict accountability

lay in the settlement of public accounts; the vigilant col ection of millions of outstanding debts ; the gradual extinction of the public debt; the prosecution of defaulters the punishment, by the severest judgment of the law, o all peculators and forgers upon the public treasury and the public laws—these are a few of the trophies of the dministration of Franklin Pierce, connected with a single department of the federal government. The mewho aided to build up this grand and sublime structure of republicanism would hail, in such a President, the faithful follower of their sacred precepts—the fearless disciple of their pure and simple creed.

Before such a spectacle as this the calumnies of the corrupt, the slanders of the disappointed, and the bru-talities of personal foes, fall hurtless to the ground. In our country it is one of the highest attributes of executive ability and deserving successfully to keep the money-changers out of the people's treasury. This is first duty; and the statesman who is well-poised in this regard, and who is not afraid of the howlings of the batfled crew of peculators, will take his place by the side of the greatest and the best, and will become an example and a blessing to posterity.

All Hail. New Hampshire!

All Hail, New Hampshire!

It looks again as though there would be a North. Democratic New Hampshire has replied to the Nebraska vilany by repudiating its authors. The party of Pierce and Douglas have lost even that State, in which, of all northern members of the Union, such a revolution could least be looked for. This glorious and cheering fact, unexpected and for the past few days altogether unhoped for even by the friends of freedom, must strike the conspirators at Washington as with the hand of avenging justice. In the popular branch of the legislature the united free-sollers and whigs have a sure and sufficient majority. No slavery extensionist, no repudiator of the Missouri Compromise, no Williams or Norris, can hope to be heard at Washington. tensionist, no repudiator of the Missouri Compromise, no Williamscor Norris, can hope to be heard at Washington as a senator from that State for years to come. Thank God that this foul treason, this wanton invasion of the rights of freedom, is thus decisively repudiated by the people at the first State election where it could some before them for judgment.—N. Y. Tribune.

It was in this language of frantic joy that Horace Greeley proclaimed the supposed triumph of the coalitionists in New Hampshire. It turns out that his joy was premature, and that the noble democracy of the Granite State have achieved another victory. We have no disposition to indulge in any unnecessary exultation. Let us rather note the peculiar circumstances which attended the contest, and profit by the reflections they suggest.

The fact that New Hampshire has been almost uni formly a democratic State, in connexion with its being the residence of President Pierce, naturally increase the surprise with which the country will discover that the result in the late contest was for a time in volved in some doubt. The true, brave, and able men who have fought this battle in the Granite State felt the absence, in a conflict like this, of such gallant leaders as Pierce, Atherton, and Ayer. In the late contest th voices of those champions was not heard to inspire their friends with confidence and courage. Two of them have gone to their long home, and left only behind them their noble examples as democrats. One of them was withdrawn, by the voice of his countrymen, to preside wer the affairs of the nation. Another, once prominent the State, was found fighting for revenge, rather than for democracy. Whilst we can readily see that the absence from their usual posts of such leaders would have ome influence, we are not disposed to regard it as a satisfactory explanation of the diminished democrati

braska question has been prominently instrumental in preventing the democracy from securing their accus pajority. Some who professed to advocate the bill placed their support of it on grounds which were calculated, and probably intended, to secure the defeat of the democratic party. Instead of sustaining it as imbodying the great principle of non-intervention, they assumed that it legislated slavery into the Territory, and for that reason they advocated its passage. It is impossible for us to see how such a position could be consistent with an honest desire for the success of the measure or the success of the democratic party. We can conceive of no more effectual mode of defeating both than this. Whatever influence was exerted on the result by this class of Nebraska-men. t inured directly to the benefit of the whige and abolionists. But the treasonable purpose of these enemie of the democracy was too transparent to deceive any respectable portion of the true men of New Hampshire We do not, therefore, attribute the result, in any material

It is evident that a coalition was formed between the whige and abolitionists for the purpose of securing the asendency in the legislature. The Tribune boldly and unblushingly admits it. But against such a coalition the united democracy had the strength to succeed. If they have partially failed, it has been because they were I the coalitionists, and we presume it can hardly be doubted that they were influenced by their opposition to the Nebraska bill. On the other hand, the democratic candidates were known to be in favor of the bill, but its support had not been incorporated as an article in the den creed, and therefore the democrate did not present it as a test of party fidelity. The administration were known to edvocate the passage of the measure, but it was no understood that the President had determined to reeard opposition to it as incompatible with friendship for his administration. Those democrats, therefore, who were opposed to the Nebraska bill found themselves cooperating with the whogs and abolitionists, and yet could plead, in plausible extenuation of their suspicious association, that they were neither violating their party fealty nor manifesting opposition to the administration.

But whilst it is clear that the democrats did not make the Nebraska bill the issue in the election, notwithsome instances, merited punishments inflicted; but, standing the party press was almost unanimous in its support, it is equally clear that the whigs and abolitionists and anti-Nebraska democrats concurred and united in making the support of that measure a ground of opposition to the democratic tribunals to pass upon them, and the mode in which the proof is, of necessity, furnished, temptations to crime have candidates. In the estimation of the coalitionists and been greatly stimulated by the obvious difficulties of detion. The defects in the law upon this subject are so the bill were unfit to be voted for. They made the supparent, and so fatal to the ends of justice, that your early port of the measure a test against those democrats who ists, and asti-Nebraska democrats. Whether or not it was an error in the democratic party in New Hamps to decline to regard opposition to the Nebraska bill as a test of democracy, we have no disposition to discuss. ence, fully to appreciate the unsleeping activity of the We are looking at the facts with an eye to the future, President and his cabinet-and, indeed, of all the and not for the purpose of criticising or censuring the

We know that the course of the administration has been dictated by that spirit of moderation, and toleration. and conciliation which has been found essential at all times for the settlement of great sectional questions. But there is a point beyond which toleration, conciliation, and forbearance cease to be virtues-when they cease to in that short time, nobly proved his title to the confidence contribute to the establishment of prisciples, they become and the support of his countrymen. Taught in the stern vices. Our object in these remarks is to present the inschool of constitutional principles, and deeply imbued quiry whether or not the facts connected with the New with the idea that ours, to be a free must also be a frage! Hampshire election show that the administration can, rovernment, he resolved, from the first, to change en- with any safety, allow the abolitionists and whige to make the support of the Nebraska bill a test against the nost sublimated into a science of fraud under another ad- democratic party, without meeting that issue, and making opposition to that measure a test of fidelity to the adminand impartial economy in the public expenditures. The intration. The readers of the Union know that we have abolition of a horde of useless offices, created to reward constantly counselled forbearance and toleration towards political favorites; the abandonment of the system of de- those democrats who acknowledge the soundness of